BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

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44TH YEAR...... NO. 322

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-ENGRANGMENT. HAVERLY'S THEATRE-THE OCTOR BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE-PINAPORE ABERLE'S THEATRE-OLD SLEUTE. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-MARIONETTES WALLACK'S-OUR GIRLS.
LENT'S NEW YORK CIRCUS. FIFTH AVENUE-SELF CONQUEST. AMERICAN INSTITUTE-EXHIBITION. UNION SQUARE THEATRE-PRENCU PLATS STANDARD THEATRE-FATINITIES. GERMANIA-DER POSTILLON VON MURNCHEBERG. ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE-FRITZ IN IRRLAND DALY'S THEATRE-WIVES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-HAMLET. THALIA-DIE EINE WEINT DIE ANDERE LACHT. KOSTER & BIAL'S CONCERT HALL SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-VARIETY. Matines. THEATRE COMIQUE-MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1879. The probabilities are that the weather in New Fork and its vicinity to-day will be cloudy and coler, with rains and increased wind force. Tomorrow it promises to be colder and partly cloudy,

with snow in the early portion.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The activity of the stock market was undiminished, nearly 571,000 shares being sold. A temporary decline ranging from two to four points was quickly recovered from and the market closed upon the general level at which it opened. Rumor had it that the "slump" was engineered by Mr. Gould, and that the facility with which stock was absorbed as he threw it out astonished him to the extent of two millions of dollars loss. Money ruled at 7 per cent for call loans, although during the "slump" it was bid up to 1-10 per day and interest. Foreign exchange was advanced 12 cent for sterling. Bonds of all classes were active and generally strong.

GOVERNOR CORNELL is pledged to the aboli-

COAL GOES UP AGAIN, and the poor are wishing that the thermometer would regulate itself accordingly.

REAL ESTATE PRICES, especially for uptown property, continue to reach high figures, with

RUM HAS KILLED ANOTHER MAN, but, strange to say, it was the drunken man and not a sober one who paid the penalty. THE CENSUS DISTRICTS having been publicly

designated yesterday, the chronic office seeker is again making himself numerous. THE GRAND JURY have taken the Building

Department under consideration. These charges of bribery and corruption need investigation.

desolutions offered at the meeting of the

Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday extend a hope of reform at the City Luna-THE LONGSHOREMEN have struck once more,

and, having exhibited some shrewdness as to the proper time for such a movement, most of them have succeeded.

THE TRUTH OF THE PROVERS about the pitcher and the well was proven yesterday at one of our banks when a forger came once too often and found himself a prisoner.

AN ENGLISH PICKPOCKET who was sentenced to State Prison for four years was polite enough to thank the Judge. He was probably happy to find the sentence no heavier.

THINK of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State lecturing on good digestion, and, still better, of his having an immense and delighted audience! Humanity is evidently looking up when eminent jurists consider the physicial system worth talking about.

THAT CAST of "The Guardian Angel" seems to have made considerable trouble at the Custom House. Guardian angels always play the mischief with that establishment, even when of domestic origin and with the whole State Central Committee to support them.

VARIOUS PRESIDENTIAL BOOMS are alluded to in another column, but our readers should remember the scientific fact that when several sooms get affont at the same time and in the same water the smaller ones are irresistibly attracted by the larger, so that when the mouth of the river is reached only one boom is visible.

THE WEATHER,-The centre of disturbance that was moving castward from the Missouri Valley on Sunday has suddenly developed energy and is now advancing over the central valleys toward the Middle and South Atlantic coasts. The pressure is falling rapidly near its centre and the gradients for easterly to northeasterly winds are becoming steep. The area of high barometer has passed into the ocean off the Middle Atlantic coast, attended by clear weather and cool northwesterly winds. In the Northwest the pressure is rising and the temperature falling steadily. Rain has fallen in the central valley and Gulf States. The weather was cloudy and threatening in the lake regions and clear in the Northwest and the Middle Atlantic and New England States. The temperature rose in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, and fell in the other sections of the cour try, particularly in the Northwest. The winds been from brisk to high in the west, brisk over the likes and in the central valley districts and tresh elsewhere. The approaching storm sentre will reach the Atlantic coast this morn ing and will prove dangerous to vessels bound The weather in New York and its vicin ity to-day will be gloudy and cooler, with rain and increased wind force. To-morrow it promises to be colder and partly cloudy, with snow in the early portion.

A New American Humorist.

Those Southern and Western democrats who fondly imagined that the New York election had given Mr. Samuel J. Tilden his quietus are already discovering their mistake. His case resembles that of a bull who butted against a locomotive, and whom the brakeman accurately described as "not dead but speechless." Mr. Tilden was astonished that in his grand single combat with Mr. Roscoe Conkling he was so badly beaten; but he is already on his legs, and, like some of the earlier commanders in our late unpleasantness, has immediately begun to develop a new plan of campaign. The democratic party of this city having beaten Mr. Tilden he now generously comes forward with an offer to accept Tammany's apologies and let bygones be bygones. Mr. Tilden will freely forgive Tammany, it seems, on condition that the democratic party of the city shall be reorganized, and that "if Mr. Tilden should receive the votes of the reorganized New York delegation the anti-Tilden men shall support him for the Presidency."

There is something droll and laughter provoking in this attempt of Mr. Tilden, after he has lost the game, to have a new deal and play it all over again. It is a device of children and gamblers, this proposition for "another game;" but it shows Mr. Tilden's extreme solicitude for the success of his party next year that he rises at once, wounded and bruised as he is, to the level of a new plan. He has long been convinced that he is the only man who can bring his party success next year, and he has reasoned it out to doubting Western and Southern democrats in this way: - Money, he believes, will carry the next Presidential election, and "the longest pole will knock the persimmons," as it were. The republicans, he whispers, will have a great deal of money, because they will construct a big reservoir and tap the pockets of all the office holders to fill it. Money will be needed by the democratic party, and where can that wretched, poverty-struck party get money? This is a great country, and just now a prosperous country. But where are the democrats to get money? Who has any for them? Further than this, if the reports which float about in political circles are correct, he does not go. Modesty forbids; but he doubtless knows; and it is his knowledge which makes him so anxious in the interest of his party to "reorganize" it so that if by any strange chance he should be nominated the party would support him. For the recent election has amazed him, it is said, with evidence that money, though important for election expenses, is of little use without votes.

The new Tilden plan of campaign has, we observe, a comically bewildering effect on the anti-Tilden democrats. Elsewhere will be found despatches from a number of prominent gentlemen of that persuasion in this State, all of whom are ready to "harmonize," though they are evidently staggered at the motion for a "new deal." It will be observed that they fall back in good order on Governor Seymour, which is a deserved compliment to the sagacity of their Nestor. Mr. Purcell telegraphs the HEBALD that he wishes harmony and will accept Governor Seymour as an arbiter. Judge Church oracularly telegraphs that he will favor any plan which will unite the democratic party of this State. Mr. N. F. Graves is ready to refer everything to Governor Seymour. Mr. Pratt says ditto to Mr. Graves. Mr. Moses says ditto to Mr. Pratt. Mr. Amasa J. Parker alone thinks it would be wise to wait. The two Tammany organs in this city break out into quite a needless cold sweat about the proposition, If they would employ some disengaged humorist to look for a while at the State and city politics they would save themselves a good deal of unnecessary agitation. Tammany has just slain poor Mr. Tilden, to the great distress of its republican opponents; why should its hair rise in terror when it sees him give a last kick? This great Tilden plan of reconciliation

is too ridiculous to be treated seriously. Mr. Tilden has taken pattern from the gentleman who used to apologize to his wife for the consolidated anubbings of the year by saving to her on New Year's morning. My dear, if I have done anything which was disagreeable to you I accept your apology; if I have said anything that I am sorry for I'm glad of it." Finding himself, as our neighbor, the Graphic, pictures him, stranded on an iceberg, he cheerfully sings out for a reorganization of the party. Having been knocked down, battered and bruised in his collision with Tammany, he limps forward with the suggestion that it is now a first rate time to reform the city democrats on the basis of Samuel J. Tilden for President. Mr. Tilden does himself injustice by meddling in politics ; he ought to come out as the great American humorist. It is clear that this way lies his real career. As a politician he is a good deal of a failure-as humorist he would excite the admiration and obstreperous laughter of millions, born and unborn ; John Phoenix, Artemus Ward, Josh Billings, and the immortal Burroughs, of Iowa, whose performances at the extra session of Congress made both parties ridiculous, would all pale their ineffectual fires before him. As a lecturer he would be a very great success, and though he might expect the continued opposition of the Tammany organs he need not care for that, especially if he could get the celebrated Springer to interview him on the stage. There would be a great curiosity everywhere to see the man who played with

Senator Conkling's heels and got kicked. As to poor Governor Seymour, his despatch to the HEBALD shows plainly enough that he begins to find his beloved democratic party a bit of a bore. He will not arbitrate its differences. He refuses to act as an anodyne or a composing draught. And yet, if he only thought so, he has a great opportunity. He could make sure in the first place that both parties to the dispute would accept his decision. Whenever that was made certain he might begin by ad2 indging that Mr. Samuel J. Tilden should at once and forever abandon all pretensions to the Presidency. So much we should regard as certain, for anything less would be absurd. In fact, Mr. Tilden ought to be happy if he could get the present rule.

from an untenable position which it is difficult for him to abandon of his own motion. Governor Seymour would thus achieve what even the HERALD failed in last summer; and Mr. Tilden could lodge in the arbitrator's hands that letter giving up finally and forever his Presidential ambition, which the HEBALD asked him to issue in August. By the way, Mr. Tilden will find a model letter, written to his hand, in the HEBALD of that period; he could not do better than use it even now. It is short, sharp and decisive, and its publication by Governor Seymour would give the demogratic party more real satisfaction than anything that has happened to it since Senator Thurman and Speaker Randall determined on an extra session of Congress.

But suppose, having thus got Mr. Tilden out of the way, Governor Seymour should go a step further and discipline the other side to the contention? The thought is so horrible that we shrink from even a glance at the frightful consequences. Perhaps on the whole it is better, as the Governor appears to think, to let the democrats go on fighting each other. It is the surest way to elect a republican President.

Fire Escapes and Stairs in Tenement Houses. Every tenement house must be supplied,

under the requirements of the law, with permanent fire escapes sufficient to furnish an effective means of egress for all persons who dwell on the upper stories, and the iron ladders which mount from story to story on the street front of so many of these houses are made to meet this need. But they do not meet it. They are an inadequate protection to the persons whom it was intended to protect when the law was made. The house in Cannon street, the scene of the latest tenement house tragedy, was supplied with a set of these iron ladders. Yet four persons were suffocated on the fourth story, two were killed in attempts to jump to the street, and only an almost miraculous chance prevented the additional deaths of the children who were thrown from the third story windows. Under the official theory of tenement house construction all these persons should have had an easy and safe descent to the street. Why was the ladder useless on this occasion? No details will ever be known, we presume, of what passed in the apartment on the fourth story, since not one remains alive of those who lived there, and so it cannot be said that they tried the fire escape. They may have been unable to get through the dense clouds of smoke that filled the room they would have had to cross to reach it. But this much is known-the iron rungs of that ladder were red hot, for a fireman who tried o go up by it found them so. The rush of the flames out of the rear windows of the apartment in which the fire began played on the ladder and made it worthless as a means of escape. Here is a fact that ought to be taken into consideration by the authorities whose duty it is to enforce the law as to fire escapes. These contrivances are placed where they are in order to facilitate ready and immediate access to them from the spartments on each floor; but the fact of their proximity to the windows-that is, to one of the loopholes through which the flame rushes in every fire-tends to prevent access to them and to make them useless by heating the iron. Other more effective plans must be tried to prevent these horrible deaths, and one of the simplest and cheapest would be to supply our Fire Department with effective movable fire escapes. These are in regular use in London. But the best plan is to compel the adoption of a special structure for staircases in tenement houses. All stairways in such houses should be constructed of stone or brick. This should be made by law as indispensable as brick or stone for chimneys. It is a great many years since the erection of frame houses in this city was forbidden by law, but houses are now but little less combustible than they were before that change, because that law has changed only the material of the shell of every fabric. All the beams, floors, ioiner's work and stairways are of the most nighly inflammable material. These once fairly fired the whole interior of a house will burn out in a tew hours, and the walls will not of themselves arrest the progress of the fire to the next house. Therefore the purpose for which that law was made is not accomplished by its requirements, and it is time to take a further step in compelling the use of incombustible material. This step should be with regard to stairways, as suggested. The Building Department should be forbidden to approve of the plans for any new house to be used as a enement unless the plans include a capacions main stairway to be built of stone or brick, but not of iron.

Steam in the Pilot Service.

We cannot join with any cordiality in the congratulations some of our contemporaries are expressing that the controversy about the introduction of steam into the pilot service of this port probably is going into the courts. The courts cannot settle it. The essence of it is purely commercial, not judicial at all. It ought to be settled by the concurrent common sense of the shir owners, the Pilot Commissioners and the pilots themselves. The first point to be ascertained is whether the commercial interests of New York demand the change to steam. It they do any rule of State commissioners to the contrary is bound to be temporary, no matter how many courts sustain it. That being ascertained, the question how to effect the change (which must necessarily be gradual) equitably to the pecuniary interests of the hundred and thirty or more pilots to be affected by it is one to be regulated discreetly. There should be no occasion to appeal to the courts in the whole business. If the State Commissioners' restriction of the pilot service to sailing boats is detrimental to commerce. Congress, which meets in a fortnight, is likely to be petitioned successfully for some general legislation which would onst State officers from control of that branch of the subject long before the courts could reach a final decision as to the legality of

Mr. Seymour to let him down gracefully | The End of the National Trade Mark Law.

Congress passed a law in July, 1870, authorizing the registration of trade marks in the Patent Office and giving legal and equitable remedies for their protection for a term of thirty years, with a right to renewal for a like period. More than five thousand have since been registered and several hundred petitions for the privilege are pending. The centennial year was particularly prolific of them. Now the Supreme Court sponges out this whole body of legislation and all the fancied rights founded in it. In three cases in which opinions were read yesterday by Justice Miller at Washington the judges declare that they find no authority in the constitution for federal legislation on the subject, unless it may be in pursuance of the duty of Congress to pass laws necessary to give full effect to treaties. This point was not involved in either of the cases and is left untouched by the Court. We have treaties on the subject with most of the principal governments in Europe, some of them framed upon the principle of reciprocity with the statute declared unconstitutional, and with Great Britain and Canada we have arrangements founded in reciprocal legislation without any diplomatic convention.

The two clauses of the constitution which were assumed by the framers of the trademark registry law to warrant its passage were those conferring power on Congress to regulate commerce and to secure to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their inventions and discoveries for limited terms. As to the second of these, the Supreme Court holds that a trade mark has no necessary relation to inventions or discoveries that justifies its association with patents and copyrights; and as to the first, it holds that the statute is not limited to interstate or international commerce, to which alone the power of Congress extends, even supposing it relates to a matter of commerce with which Congress might deal within that limit. The opinion is so radical that it is scarcely possible for any new trade mark legislation of general application to be framed by Congress so as to avoid its objections. The subject is relegated back to where it was before the year 1870-to common law rights and rem .dies and to those derived from separate

State legislation. This important decision will create more surprise among the public at large than in the legal profession. The probabilities of it have been extensively discussed of late among the lawyers, and they are prepared for its announcement. From the doctrinaire point of view of the opponents of a centralization of power in the federal government perhaps it is a welcome result : but in respect to the practical convenience of trade and manufactures, the uniformity of commercial rights and the assurance of consistency in the quality of fabrics , in common use, perhaps its constitutional necessity is a matter of serious regret.

He Is An Englishman. In a communication printed in yesterday's Herald "An Englishman" mentioned. in that offhand way which is one of the glories of his race, that he could, in England, "pick out a hundred common soldiers who could whip the whole Seventh regiment in any battlefield." This is E. & O. E., of course. This is not the first Englishman who has proposed to do wonderful things with a handful of men. An Englishman said in the British Parliament in the early days of the War of Independence that it was absurd to consider that the Americans would fight, and he then and there volunteered to go through the colonies from one extremity to the other and use up all the colonial armies on the way with five thousand men. Unfortunately this gentleman was not with General Burgoyne on the occasion when that commander surrendered in the North, as prisoners of war, a trifle over the required five thousand men nor even with Lord Cornwallis in the South when he surrendered about seven thousand. Had he been on hand he might, with the twelve thousand men and one hundred and fifty cannon thus absolutely wasted at those two points, have simply surrounded the whole American people and forced an easy peace. Doubtless the present Englishman understands himself also better than those commanders did, and we presume that in picking out his hundred heroes he will choose better men than were to be found in the thousand who went to Lexington with Major Percy, or in the fourteen thousand with whom General Pakenham did not take New Orleans, although in that number were included the famous Ninety-third Highlanders and other regiments that had done good service in Spain. But the gallant Englishman-if he is a gallant Englishman-in his disposition to chaff a regiment whose fine appearance has perhaps excited his military spirit and stirred a sentiment of national jealousy, has overlooked the point that the people of this city may have other reasons for admiring the Seventh besides those related to its asciulness as a school of tactics. In fact, the Seventh is a remarkably fine regiment, and in it military training is carried to a high point-to the highest point that is consistent with the retention of the spirit of citizenship in the individual. It is a type of the true organization of a citizen soldiery-soldiery in which the mere military spirit does not sweep men on to a forgetfulness of the purpose for which they pear arms. That sort of soldiery is the hope of liberty in all our cities and in the whole country, and it is because it is the best possible example of what such a soldiery may be that the people are fond of the admirable Seventh.

Religion and Business.

The ability to keep religion and business from interfering with each other-a faculty which, by the way, has been more earnestly longed for than any other to which humanity has aspired-has seldom been so successfully exemplified as by Alderman Webb-Wilson, of Hoboken, who prayed in a Methodist church on Sunday and preyed on lottery habitués during the remainder of the week. There is money in lottery tickets and policy slips, so why should he not have

them? Possibly there is sin the business; but if there is, why should he not go to church? Are not churches erected and sermons preached for the benefit of sinners? His devotions were as logically the consequence of his business as endowing a theological professorship is the first thought of a man who has made a million by Wall street ways that are dark. Of course Alderman Webb-Wilson did not take his religion to his office with him on Monday morning, for if he considered his business at all off color. as the fact of his carrying it on under a name by which he was not designated on the church rolls indicated that he did, it would have been foolish to have introduced anything respectable from which he had lasting expectations. He is said to have been a strong advocate of temperance, which is claimed by the Church as a Christian virtue, and probably the habits of many of his customers assured him that the purchase of policy slips is frequently indulged in because the purchasers have drank themselves into a condition precluding the possibility of sense or money enough to make any safer investment. The more, therefore, that observation intensified his convictions upon the propriety of temperance the more foolish would he have been if he had urged total abstinence upon his customers. After unprejudiced consideration of these views who is going to accuse Alderman Webb-Wilson of inconsistency? His method is simply a perfect illustration of the oft quoted saying that religion is religion and business is business.

The Brave and the Fair.

The Seventh regiment's great fair opened yesterday under auspices as flattering as the most earnest of its promoters could have desired. It was not more than poetic fairness that the President of the United States should have opened an entertainment for the benefit of a body of troops which was the first in New York to gladden the anxious heart of auother President nearly twenty years ago. The building in which the fair is held is worthy to speak for itself and ask what assistance it still requires, and the collective quid pro quo which is offered the patriotic citizen would seem sufficiently attractive in itself were there not beseeching eyes and eloquent lips to farther urge its claims. The Seventh is not simply an organization of to-day; like many another body of our citizen soldiery, it is a material reminder that what has been done may yet be done if the country's safety requires it, and the honors accorded it yesterday came from the hearts of the people as much in honor of the dead as the

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. Fur cuffs are to be fashionable.

The voice of Marie Rose is said to be growing Very few "summer" residents are remaining at

Secretary Schurz will not take part in the Louisi-

ana campaign.

Fifteen thousand dollars have been collected for the children of the late General Hood.

The professionally Christian young ladies of Boston propose to start a cookery school.

The proprietor of a Boston dining saloon has a good piano player to give recitals during meal hours. Several New England agitators are in favor of pro-

viding a fund for the support of aged school teachers.
The Turner's Falls Reporter has a good word for

the tramp, who, it says, never strikes a job when it is down. The people of the United States own property in

the District of Columbia to the amount of about \$85,000,000. The late W. M. Hunt, the artist, founded, three

had 160 pupils at \$10 each.

Arabs received them from India. It is impossible to

tell where Louisians got hers.

The 20th of April, 1880, has been definitively fixed for the opening of the international exhibition of fish and articles connected with fishing and piscicul-ture about to be held at Berlin.

Senator Sharon, of Nevada, is a candidate for reelection. There is in the republican party much opposition to him on the ground that he does not go to Washington and attend to his official duties.

Sultan Abdul Hamid has \$20,000 every twenty-four hours. But he never pays his debts. The Czar has \$25,000, the Emperor of Austria about \$10,000, Kaiser Wilhelm still less, while the King of the Bel-

gians has only \$1,500 a day.

The correspondent of the Cologne Gazette says that
no international exhibition ever yet held has had the advantage of so beautiful a site as the one at Sydney, the like of which the writer does not recollect have

met with in any part of Europe.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, it is stated, contemplate making a prolonged stay in Ireland in the spring. Their visit will include a so journ of some weeks in the Irish capital, to be followed by a round of visits in various parts of the

Mr. Edward Whymper, the hero of the Matterhorn, has just left England for South America, with a view to attempting the ascent of some of the great Andes. He has with him two of the guides, the Carrells, who accompanied him in his ascent of the

Matterhorn.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch will celebrate their golden wedding one of these days. It will be an event of national importance, for the bold Buc-cleuch is the premier duke of Scotland—at least in wealth and social and political weight, if not in eraldic degree. The Duke is lord of 450,000 scres, from which he draws a rental of £230,000 a year.

The Duke of Sutherland is master of over 1,200,000 acres, and has to make both ends meet on £130,000 per annum, out of which he has to scrape and save for the admirable agricultural works which will one day quadruple his rent roll.

A critic in Cornhill says:—"The great drawback to pre-Raphaelite landscape is that it commonly sub-stitutes small patches of beauty for the grandour of most irresistible, nay, the very excellences of the school tend this way, for the perfect fidelity to the detail of nature both in color and form is almost certain to entail a preference for those portions of

The long-taiked of big map of India has been hung a the council room of the India Office at London. It is twenty feet by twelve, and includes Afghanistan, Turkestan, Persia, Kashmore, Kashgar, &c. The undaries, the Echo says, are sewn on with colored ribbon, and can, of course, be removed when required. The precaution on the face of it seems a very wise one in the present unsettled state of England's Indian policy.

London Society:—"We have had political beauties.

women who, in the fierce days of bribery and corruption, gave a kiss for a vote, and used the power they possessed to further the ends of the Pariismen-tary candidate they affected. We have had intellect ual beauties, women whose aim it was to fill their salons with all the talents and to stimulate the efforts of genius by their patronage and encouragement. There has been a time in our history when even venal beauties were not unknown; but it has been reserved for the latter part of this nineteenth cen-tury to make us sequeinted with the professional GENERAL GRANT.

THE EX-PRESIDENT AMONG THE ECHOOL CHIL DREN-A NEAT . ADDRESS ON EDUCATION AS THE SAFEGUARD OF THE FUTURE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. II, 1879.

About eleven o'clock this morning the Union
Voteran Club escorted General Grant from the Grand
Pacific Hotel to the Exposition Building, where CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 17, 1879. about noon the school children began coming in troops to see him. He did not attempt to shake ands with the little ones, as there were many thousands of them, but contented himself with sionally addressing one, kissing another, and ac

cepting the numerous bouquets they bore.

President of the Board of Education Philip A. Hoyne made a pleasant address to General Grant, in-troducing and expressing the good wisnes of the children. children. Grant replied:—I am always glad to be received by the school children. I met them in San Francisco and I have met them elsewhere. I see in the children of to-day the future safety of the nation, and in view of the importance of their future they must be carefully nurtured and educated now. The best safeguard the country can have is education. If education were universal there could be no danger to our free institutions. Without it I should despair of the future of the Republic.

A VISIT TO HARRISBURG ABRANGED [BY TELEGRAPH T . THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 17, 1879.
Information was received by Governor Hoyt to day that General Grant would visit Harrisburg on December 15 on the invitation of the Grand Army of the Republic post here, seconded by telegrams to the ex-President from Governor Hoyt and Senator Cameron urging him to accept it. While in the city the General will be the guest of Governor Hoyt. He will be accorded a grand recoption by all, without distinction of party.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE REBELLION.

ALL THE STUDENTS LEAVE THE INSTITUTION BECAUSE ONE MEMBER IS DISCIPLINED-TIMELY ACTION OF THE FACULTY-ALL THE BOYS TO GO HOME FOR CONSULTATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Nov. 17, 1879. The voluntary suspension of the sophomore and subsequently of the freshman, junior and senior classes at Middlebury College last week, on account of the alloged unjust action of the faculty toward a member of the sophomore class, continues an excit-ing topic here. A large number of the "re-bellious" boys attended the Methodist Church yesterday morning, and those who attended the Congregational Church did not occupy the seals reserved for them. This morning there was another meeting between the faculty and the Com-mittee of Eight, which were chosen, two from each class, to represent the college in all conferences with the faculty. This conference simply resulted in both faculty and students maintaining their respective positions. The students are desirous of having a corporation meeting called to see if the difficulty cannot be settled in that way. The faculty say they never saw so filmsy an excuse for misde meaner as the students have. The faculty declars

that college discipline must be maintained, and they have decided to send the following letter to the parents of each of the students:—

WISE ACTION OF THE FACULTY.

MIDDLEDGIN, Vi., Nov. 17, 1879.

DEAR SIR—We found it necessary, in the discipling of the college, to suspend, on Thursday, the 18th inst, a member of the sophomore class. In consequence of this section the class immediately combined in a resistance of college authority, and withdrew the same day from all college exercises. On the next day, by the authority of the faculty, the 10th owing announcement was made to the class:—

First—That these members of the sophomore class who have refused to attend college exercises are hereby suspended.

Second—That in view of the Avalence of the contract of the college exercises. parents of each of the students:-I-That in view of the excitement incident to

absences.

Third—That in case the members of the class refuse to yield to these requirements they shall stand in danger of

yield to these requirements they shall stand in danger of expulsion.

The members of the class refusing to return to their duties within the limits of the time specified, the following action of the faculty was announced to them on Saturday afternoon, November 15:—

Voted—That these members of the sophemore class who have refused to sitend college exercises are ordered to return at once to their homes, and if within a week of this date they do not communicate with the faculty their will ingues to submit in future to all college requirements they shall be dishonorably dismissed from college.

The object of this communication is to inform you that your son, a member of this class, falls under the consure of this action and is exposed to a dishonorable dismission. Knowing the heat and importances, we have sought to act with due doliboration, giving them both here and at home ample time to settle wisely the question which their course has forced upon them. The impropriety of retaining on college ground young non who refuse to attend to college work is obvious. They are required therefore to return home and actite this question, each for himself, in the midst of the calmer and more favorable influences that will then surround them. Aspiring for

home and section and more favorable influences that will then surround them. Aspiring for your most candid judgment upon our action and your co-operation in bringing to a happy issue this untoward event, I am, with respect, sincerely yours, C. B. HULBERT, President.

Undoubtedly the corporation, the faculty and the

students will eventually come to an understanding and the matter be settled, but at present it has the ap-pearance that no one of the students will ever come back, and this will be virtually the end of Middle-bury follows for a state of the students. bury College, for no students could be persuaded to enter that college after this. The town and village people sympathize to a considerable extent with the

ENLARGING COOPER INSTITUTE. AN EXTRA STORY AND A DOME IN COURSE OF

CONSTRUCTION-ELEVATORS TO BE PUT IN An extra story is now being built on the southern that, when completed, will present quite a handson appearance as one approaches the building from the Bowery. This is destined to add an attractive feature

to the various schools that the venerable founder's liberality has given to the public.

A HERALD reporter called yesterday at the residence of Mr. Cooper, in Lexington avenue, and had a talk with him about the new class rooms.

"I have called, Mr. Cooper, in order to find out what use you intend to make of the extension to th

what use you intend to make of the extension to the Institute building?"
"We intend to devote the rooms to educational purpose—asomething of a practical nature, where boys can see machinery working and learn its uses."
"Have you determined as to how the work will be carried out?"
"Some parties have offered to take the rooms for the patent business. They will get patents out for any body and make and keep working models. This will be of great service to the boys, as they will have the run of the shops and see the machinery at work."

"There will be three large rooms besides that in the dome. I intend having a clock in the dome that can be seen from the Bowery. I have lately been able to add three additional class rooms. The bank note company gave them up and we utilized them as

classes."
"Yes; more than we can accommodate. We have, nevertheless, enabled a number of girls to earn a living. Those in the department of art earned over \$10,000 for themselves in 1877, and last year their earnings amounted to more than \$15,000. Besides that a number of them have secured places as teachers. People send from all parts of the country for teachers from our art school. We are not doing so much work with the girls' telegraph class, as it is ratuer hard for them to obtain employment. During the first two years that we instructed girls in telegraphing we obtained situations for 250. Now we only take girls that can obtain an engagement when they are competent to fill it."

"I understand you are going to put a couple of elevators in the building."

"Yes. Strange to say, I built a tower for an elevator twenty-seven years ago, when we thought of having a museum on the top floor. The idea was abandoned, as we thought we could place the money to better advantage. The floor was let to the bank note company and the rent has paid the salary of a large number of teachers. The lease held by the bank note company and the rent has paid the salary of a large number of teachers. The tease held by the bank note company and the rent has paid the salary of a large number of teachers. The tease held by the bank note company and the rent has paid the salary of a large number, as it is so stipulated in the terms of the lease. That will be of immense assistance to the practical illustration of mechanics. The two new elevators will be worked by hydraulic pressure."

"You appear to be in pretty good health, Mr. Cooper"

"Yes, sir; I am wonderfully well considering

Cooper?"

"Yes, sir; I am wonderfully well considering overything. I am getting to be a pretty old man now. This is my eighty-ninth year."

"You have seen a good many changes in you life?"

"Well, yes. Seventy years of an active busin life could hardly be accomplished without pass through some remarkable periods in history